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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LAWRENCE KELLY, JR., on behalf of
himself and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ARAMARK SERVICES, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; and DOES 1 through 50,
inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1. Failure to Provide Meal Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198);
2. Failure to Provide Rest Periods (Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198);
3. Failure to Pay Hourly Wages (Lab. Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1194.2, 1197, 1997.1 and 1198);
4. Failure to Provide Accurate Written Wage Statements (Lab. Code §§ 226(a));
5. Failure to Timely Pay All Final Wages (Lab. Code §§ 201, 202 and 203);
6. Unfair Competition (Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*);
7. Failure to Pay Employees For All Hours Worked (29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*)

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiff LAWRENCE KELLY, JR. (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of himself and all others similarly
2 situated, complains and alleges as follows:

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 1. Plaintiff brings this class action against defendants ARAMARK SERVICES, INC., a
5 Delaware corporation; and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, (collectively referred to as “Defendants”)
6 for alleged violations of the Labor Code and Business and Professions Code. As set forth below,
7 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants have

- 8 (1) failed to provide Plaintiff and all other similarly situated individuals with meal periods;
9 (2) failed to provide them with rest periods;
10 (3) failed to pay them premium wages for missed meal and/or rest periods;
11 (4) failed to pay them premium wages for missed meal and/or rest periods at the regular
12 rate of pay;
13 (5) failed to pay them at least minimum wage for all hours worked;
14 (6) failed to pay them all overtime wages due for all overtime hours worked;
15 (7) failed to pay them all double time wages due for all double time hours worked;
16 (8) failed to pay them overtime and/or double time wages by failing to include all
17 applicable remuneration in calculating the regular rate of pay;
18 (9) failed to provide them with accurate written wage statements; and
19 (10) failed to pay them all of their final wages following separation of employment.

20 2. Based on these alleged violations, Plaintiff now brings this class action to recover
21 unpaid wages, restitution, statutory penalties, and related relief on behalf of himself and all others
22 similarly situated.

23 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

24 3. This Court has jurisdiction under 29 U.S.C. section 1331 over the claims arising under
25 29 U.S.C. § 201, the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”). Furthermore, this Court has
26 supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. section 1367 over the remaining and related claims under
27 the California Labor Code.

28 4. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. section 1391(b)(2) and (c) because a

1 substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to the claims alleged in this complaint occurred
2 in this District.

3 5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over this matter because Defendants conduct
4 substantial business activity in this District, and because many of the unlawful acts described in this
5 complaint occurred in this District and gave rise to the claims alleged.

6 **DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT**

7 This case should be assigned to the San Francisco Division because the substantial amount
8 part of the substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred. Plaintiff spent
9 most of his workday at San Francisco International Airport, which was the major part of his daily
10 assigned route.

11 **PARTIES**

12 6. Plaintiff LAWRENCE KELLY, JR. is and was, and at all relevant times mentioned
13 herein, an individual residing in the State of California.

14 7. Defendant ARAMARK SERVICES, INC. is, and at all relevant times mentioned
15 herein, a Delaware Corporation doing business in the State of California.

16 8. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names, capacities, relationships, and extent of
17 participation in the conduct alleged herein, of the defendant sed as DOES 1 though 50, inclusive, but
18 is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that the defendants are legally responsible for the
19 wrongful conduct alleged herein and therefore sues these defendants by such fictitious names.
20 Plaintiff will amend the Complaint to allege the true names and capacities of the DOE defendants
21 when ascertained.

22 9. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, at all relevant times
23 mentioned herein, some or all of the defendants were the representatives, agents, employees, partners,
24 directors, associates, joint venturers, joint employers, principals, or co-participants of some or all of
25 the other defendants, and, in doing the things alleged herein, were acting within the course and scope
26 of such relationship and with the full knowledge, consent, and ratification by such other defendants.

27 10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges that, at all relevant times
28 mentioned herein, some of the defendants pursued a common course of conduct, acted in concert and

1 conspired with one another, and aided and abetted one another to accomplish the occurrences, acts,
2 and omissions alleged herein.

3 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

4 11. This action has been brought and may be maintained as a class action pursuant to
5 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 23, because there is a well-defined community of interest
6 among the persons who comprise the readily ascertainable classes defined below and because Plaintiff
7 is unaware of any difficulties likely to be encountered in managing this case as a class action.

8 12. **Relevant Time Period:** The relevant time period is defined as the time period
9 beginning four years prior to the filing of this action until judgment is entered.

10 **Hourly Employee Class:** All persons employed by Defendants directly, or indirectly
11 through any staffing agencies and/or any other third parties in hourly or non-exempt
positions in California during the **Relevant Time Period**.

12 **Meal Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked
13 in a shift in excess of five hours during the **Relevant Time Period**.

14 **Rest Period Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members who worked
15 a shift of at least three and one-half (3.5) hours during the **Relevant Time**
Period.

16 **Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class**
17 members employed by Defendants in California during the period beginning
one year before the filing of this action and ending when final judgment is
entered.

18 **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class:** All **Hourly Employee Class** members
19 who separated from their employment with Defendants during the period
beginning three years before the filing of this action and ending when final
judgment is entered.

20 **FLSA Employee Class:** All persons employed by Defendants directly, or indirectly
21 through any staffing agencies and/or any other third parties in hourly or non-exempt
22 positions in the United States during the period beginning three years prior to the filing
of this action until judgment is entered.

23 13. **Reservation of Rights:** Plaintiff reserves the right to amend or modify the class
24 definitions with greater specificity by further division into sub-classes and/or by limitation to
25 particular issues.

26 14. **Numerosity:** The class members are so numerous that the individual joinder of each
27 individual class member is impractical. While Plaintiff does not currently know the exact number of
28 class members, Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that the actual number

1 exceeds the minimum required for numerosity under Federal law.

2 15. **Commonality and Predominance:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all
3 class members and predominate over any questions that affect only individual class members. These
4 common questions include, but are not limited to:

- 5 i. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide employees
6 with their meal periods;
- 7 ii. Whether Defendants maintained a policy or practice of failing to provide employees
8 with their rest periods;
- 9 iii. Whether Defendants failed to pay premium wages to class members when they have
10 not been provided with required meal and/or rest periods;
- 11 iv. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum and/or overtime wages to class members
12 as a result of policies that fail to provide meal periods in accordance with California
13 law;
- 14 v. Whether Defendants failed to pay minimum and/or overtime wages to class members
15 for all time worked;
- 16 vi. Whether Defendants failed to provide class members with accurate written wage
17 statements as a result of providing them with written wage statements with inaccurate
18 entries for, among other things, amounts of gross and net wages, and total hours
19 worked;
- 20 vii. Whether Defendants applied policies or practices that result in late and/or incomplete
21 final wage payments;
- 22 viii. Whether Defendants are liable to class members for waiting time penalties under
23 Labor Code section 203;
- 24 ix. Whether class members are entitled to restitution of money or property that Defendants
25 may have acquired from them through unfair competition;

26 16. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members' claims. Plaintiff
27 is informed and believes, and thereupon alleges, that Defendants have a policy or practice of failing
28 to comply with the Labor Code and Business and Professions Code as alleged in this Complaint.

1 17. **Adequacy of Class Representative:** Plaintiff is an adequate class representative in
2 that he has no interests that are adverse to or otherwise conflict with the interests of absent class
3 members and is dedicated to vigorously prosecuting this action on their behalf. Plaintiff will fairly
4 and adequately represent and protect the interests of the other class members.

5 18. **Adequacy of Class Counsel:** Plaintiff's counsel are adequate class counsel in that
6 they have no known conflicts of interest with Plaintiff or absent class members, are experienced in
7 wage and hour class action litigation, and are dedicated to vigorously prosecuting this action on behalf
8 of Plaintiff and absent class members.

9 19. **Superiority:** A class action is vastly superior to other available means for fair and
10 efficient adjudication of the class members' claims and would be beneficial to the parties and the
11 Court. Class action treatment will allow a number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their
12 common claims simultaneously and efficiently in a single forum without the unnecessary duplication
13 of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail. In addition, the monetary
14 amounts due to many individual class members are likely to be relatively small and would thus make
15 it difficult, if not impossible, for individual class members to both seek and obtain relief. Moreover,
16 a class action will serve an important public interest by permitting class members to effectively pursue
17 the recovery of monies owed to them. Further, a class action will prevent the potential for inconsistent
18 or contradictory judgments inherent in individual litigation.

19 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF ACTION**

20 20. Plaintiff worked for Defendants as an hourly, non-exempt employee approximately
21 from February of 1988 through February 13, 2020.

22 21. As Plaintiff and the putative class were reprimanded for clocking in overtime hours,
23 Plaintiff and the putative class were required to finish all of their work within a typical shift within
24 eight (8) hours.

25 22. As a result of this practice, Plaintiff and the putative class were regularly not provided
26 with uninterrupted meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hours worked because
27 Plaintiff and the putative class had no choice but to work through their recorded meal periods to
28 ensure their assigned workload was finished with minimal overtime worked.

Missed Meal Periods

30. Plaintiff and the putative class were not provided with meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hour work period due to (1) chronically understaffing each work shift with not enough workers; (2) imposing so much work on each employee such that it made it unlikely that an employee would be able to take their breaks if they wanted to finish their work on time; and/or (3) no formal written meal and rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their meal periods.

31. As a result of Defendants' policies and practices, Plaintiff and the putative class were regularly not provided with uninterrupted meal periods of at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5) hours worked due to complying with Defendants' productivity requirements that required Plaintiff and the putative class to work through their meal periods in order to complete their assignments on time.

Missed Rest Periods

32. Plaintiff and the putative class were not provided with rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hour work period, or major fraction thereof, due to (1) Defendants' policy of not scheduling each rest period as part of each work shift; (2) chronically understaffing each work shift with not enough workers; (3) imposing so much work on each employee such that it made it unlikely that an employee would be able to take their breaks if they wanted to finish their work on time; and/or (4) no formal written meal and rest period policy that encouraged employees to take their rest periods.

33. As a result of Defendants' policy, Plaintiff and the putative class were regularly not provided with uninterrupted rest periods of at least ten (10) minutes for each four (4) hours worked, or a major fraction thereof, due to complying with Defendants' productivity requirements that required Plaintiff and the putative class to work through their rest periods in order to complete their assignments on time.

Wage Statements

34. Plaintiff and the putative class were not provided with accurate wage statements as mandated by law pursuant to Labor Code § 226.

35. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(1) as “gross wages earned” were not accurately reflected in that all hours worked, including overtime and “off-the-clock” work were not included.

36. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(2) as “total hours worked by the employee” were not accurately reflected in that all hours worked, including overtime and “off-the-clock” work were not included.

37. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(5) as “net wages earned” were not accurately reflected in that all hours worked, including overtime and “off-the-clock” work were not included.

38. Defendants failed to comply with Labor Code section 226(a)(9) as “all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee” were not accurately reflected in that all hours worked, including overtime and “off-the-clock” work were not included.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE MEAL PERIODS

(Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7, 512 and 1198)

(Plaintiff and Meal Period Sub-Class)

39. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

40. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members have been non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full meal period protections of both the Labor Code and the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Order (“Wage Order”).

41. Labor Code § 512 and § 11 of the applicable Wage Order impose an affirmative obligation on employers to provide non-exempt employees with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty minutes for each work period of five hours, and to provide them with two uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty minutes for each work period of ten hours.

42. Labor Code § 226.7 and § 11 of the applicable Wage Order both prohibit employers from requiring employees to work during required meal periods and require employers to pay non-exempt employees an hour of premium wages on each workday that the employee is not provided

1 with the required meal period.

2 43. Compensation for missed meal periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor
3 Code § 200.

4 44. Labor Code section 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that
5 violate the applicable Wage Order.

6 45. Section 11 of the applicable Wage Order states:

7 “No employer shall employ any person for a work period of more than five (5)
8 hours without a meal period of not less than 30 minutes, except that when a
9 work period of not more than six (6) hours will complete the day’s work the
10 meal period may be waived by mutual consent of the employer and employee.
11 Unless the employee is relieved of all duty during a 30 minute meal period, the
12 meal period shall be considered an ‘on duty’ meal period and counted as time
worked. An ‘on duty’ meal period shall be permitted only when the nature of
the work prevents an employee from being relieved of all duty and when by
written agreement between the parties an on-the-job paid meal period is agreed
to. The written agreement shall state that the employee may, in writing, revoke
the agreement at any time.”

13 46. At all relevant times, Plaintiff was not subject to a valid on-duty meal period
14 agreement. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times, **Meal Period Sub-Class**
15 members were not subject to valid on-duty meal period agreements with Defendants.

16 47. Plaintiff alleges that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period,
17 Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing Plaintiff and members of the **Meal Period**
18 **Sub-Class** with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods for at least thirty (30) minutes for each five (5)
19 hour work period, as required by Labor Code § 512 and the applicable Wage Order.

20 48. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the **Meal Period Sub-**
21 **Class** members additional premium wages, and/or were not paid premium wages at the employees’
22 regular rates of pay when required meal periods were not provided.

23 49. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 204, 218.6 and 226.7, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and
24 the **Meal Period Sub-Class** members, seek to recover unpaid premium wages, interest thereon, and
25 costs of suit.

26 50. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, the substantial
27 benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the **Meal**
28 **Period Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover reasonable attorneys’ fees.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE REST PERIODS

(Lab. Code §§ 204, 223, 226.7 and 1198)

(Plaintiff and Rest Period Sub-Class)

51. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

52. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and the **Rest Period Sub-Class** members have been non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full rest period protections of both the Labor Code and the applicable Wage Order.

53. Section 12 of the applicable Wage Order imposes an affirmative obligation on employers to permit and authorize employees to take required rest periods at a rate of no less than ten minutes of net rest time for each four-hour work period, or major fraction thereof, that must be in the middle of each work period insofar as practicable.

54. Labor Code § 226.7 and § 12 of the applicable Wage Order both prohibit employers from requiring employees to work during required rest periods and require employers to pay non-exempt employees an hour of premium wages at the employees' regular rates of pay, on each workday that the employee is not provided with the required rest period(s).

55. Compensation for missed rest periods constitutes wages within the meaning of Labor Code § 200.

56. Labor Code § 1198 makes it unlawful to employ a person under conditions that violate the Wage Order.

57. Plaintiff alleges that, at all relevant times during the applicable limitations period, Defendants maintained a policy or practice of not providing members of the **Rest Period Sub-Class** with net rest period of at least ten minutes for each four-hour work period, or major fraction thereof, as required by the applicable Wage Order.

58. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and the **Rest Period Sub-Class** members additional premium wages when required rest periods were not provided.

59. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 204, 218.6 and 226.7, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Rest Period Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover unpaid premium wages, interest thereon, and costs

1 of suit.

2 60. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, the substantial
3 benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Rest Period**
4 **Sub-Class** members, seeks to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

5 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **FAILURE TO PAY HOURLY AND OVERTIME WAGES**

7 **(Lab. Code §§ 223, 510, 1194, 1197 and 1198)**

8 **(Plaintiff and Hourly Employee Class)**

9 61. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

10 62. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members are or have been
11 non-exempt employees of Defendants entitled to the full protections of the Labor Code and the
12 applicable Wage Order.

13 63. Section 2 of the applicable Wage Order defines "hours worked" as "the time during
14 which an employee is subject to the control of the employer and includes all the time the employee is
15 suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so."

16 64. Section 4 of the applicable Wage Order requires an employer to pay non-exempt
17 employees at least the minimum wage set forth therein for all hours worked, which consists of all
18 hours that an employer has actual or constructive knowledge that employees are working.

19 65. Labor Code § 1194 invalidates any agreement between an employer and an employee
20 to work for less than the minimum or overtime wage required under the applicable Wage Order.

21 66. Labor Code § 1194.2 entitles non-exempt employees to recover liquidated damages in
22 amounts equal to the amounts of unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon in addition to the
23 underlying unpaid minimum wages and interest thereon.

24 67. Labor Code § 1197 makes it unlawful for an employer to pay an employee less than
25 the minimum wage required under the applicable Wage Order for all hours worked during a payroll
26 period.

27 68. Labor Code § 1197.1 provides that it is unlawful for any employer or any other person
28 acting either individually or as an officer, agent, or employee of another person to pay an employee,

1 or cause an employee to be paid, less than the applicable minimum wage.

2 69. Labor Code § 1198 makes it unlawful for employers to employ employees under
3 conditions that violate the applicable Wage Order.

4 70. Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay non-exempt employees their earned
5 wages for the normal work period at least twice during each calendar month on days the employer
6 designates in advance and to pay non-exempt employees their earned wages for labor performed in
7 excess of the normal work period by no later than the next regular payday.

8 71. Labor Code § 223 makes it unlawful for employers to pay their employees lower
9 wages than required by contract or statute while purporting to pay them legal wages.

10 72. Labor Code § 510 and § 3 of the applicable Wage Order require employers to pay non-
11 exempt employees overtime wages of no less than one and one-half times the employees' respective
12 regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight hours in one workday, all hours worked in
13 excess of forty hours in one workweek, and for the first eight hours worked on the seventh consecutive
14 day of one workweek.

15 73. Labor Code § 510 and § 3 of the applicable Wage Order also require employers to pay
16 non-exempt employees overtime wages of no less than two times the employees' respective regular
17 rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of twelve hours in one workday and for all hours worked
18 in excess of eight hours on a seventh consecutive workday during the workweek.

19 74. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times, Defendants have applied
20 centrally devised policies and practices to him and **Hourly Employee Class** members with respect to
21 working conditions and compensation arrangements.

22 75. At all relevant times, Defendants failed to pay hourly wages to Plaintiff and **Hourly**
23 **Employee Class** members for all time worked, including but not limited to, overtime hours at
24 statutory and/or agreed rates.

25 76. During the relevant time period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff and **Hourly**
26 **Employee Class** members all earned wages every pay period at the correct rates, including overtime
27 rates, because Defendants directed, permitted, or otherwise encouraged Plaintiff and **Hourly**
28 **Employee Class** members to perform off-the-clock work.

77. As a result of Defendants' unlawful conduct, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members have suffered damages in an amount subject to proof, to the extent they were not paid the full amount of wages earned during each pay period during the applicable limitations period, including overtime wages.

78. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 204, 218.6, 223, 510, 1194 and 1194.2, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Hourly Employee Class** members, seeks to recover unpaid straight time and overtime wages, interest thereon, and costs of suit.

79. Pursuant to Labor Code § 1194, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine, and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Hourly Employee Class** members, seeks to recover reasonable attorneys' fees.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCURATE WRITTEN WAGE STATEMENTS

(Lab. Code § 226)

(Plaintiff and Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class)

80. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

81. Labor Code § 226(a) states:

An employer, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, shall furnish to his or her employee, either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately if wages are paid by personal check or cash, an accurate itemized statement in writing showing (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, except as provided in subdivision (j), (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer and, if the employer is a farm labor contractor, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1682, the name and address of the legal entity that secured the services of the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee and, beginning July 1, 2013, if the employer is a temporary services employer as defined in Section 201.3, the rate of pay and the total hours worked for each temporary services assignment. The deductions made from payment of wages shall be recorded in ink or other indelible form, properly dated, showing the month, day, and year, and a copy of the statement and the record of the deductions shall be kept on file by the employer for at least three years at the place of employment or at a central location within the State of California. For purposes of this subdivision, 'copy' includes a duplicate of the itemized statement provided to an

1 employee or a computer-generated record that accurately shows all of the information
2 required by this subdivision.

3 82. The Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (“DLSE”) has sought to harmonize the
4 “detachable part of the check” provision and the “accurate itemized statement in writing” provision
5 of Labor Code section 226(a) by allowing for electronic wage statements so long as each employee
6 retains the right to elect to receive a written paper stub or record and that those who are provided with
7 electronic wage statements retain the ability to easily access the information and convert the electronic
8 statements into hard copies at no expense to the employee. (DLSE Opinion Letter July 6, 2006.)

9 83. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
10 limitations period, Defendants have failed to provide **Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class**
11 members with written wage statements as described above.

12 84. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendants’ failure to provide him and **Wage**
13 **Statement Penalties Sub-Class** members with accurate written wage statements were intentional in
14 that Defendants had the ability to provide them with accurate wage statements but had intentionally
15 provided them with written wage statements that Defendants knew do not comply with Labor Code
16 § 226(a).

17 85. Plaintiff and **Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class** members have suffered injuries,
18 in that Defendants have violated Plaintiff’s and **Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class** members’
19 legal rights to receive accurate wage statements and have misled them about their actual rates of pay
20 and wages earned. In addition, inaccurate information on their wage statements have prevented
21 immediate challenges to Defendants’ unlawful pay practices, has required discovery and
22 mathematical computations to determine the amount of wages owed, has caused difficulty and
23 expense in attempting to reconstruct time and pay records, and/or has led to the submission of
24 inaccurate information about wages and deductions to federal and state government agencies.

25 86. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226(e), Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Wage Statement**
26 **Penalties Sub-Class** members, seeks the greater of actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the
27 initial pay period in which a violation of Labor Code section 226(a) occurred and one hundred dollars
28 (\$100.00) for each subsequent pay period in which a violation of Labor Code § 226(a) occurred, not

1 to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) per class member.

2 87. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine and/or
3 the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Wage Statement Penalties Sub-Class**
4 members, seek awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

5 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

6 **FAILURE TO TIMELY PAY ALL FINAL WAGES**

7 **(Lab. Code §§ 201–203)**

8 **(Plaintiff and Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class)**

9 88. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

10 89. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members have
11 been entitled, upon the end of their employment with Defendants, to timely payment of all wages
12 earned and unpaid before termination or resignation.

13 90. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code § 201, employees who have been
14 discharged have been entitled to payment of all final wages immediately upon termination.

15 91. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code § 202, employees who have resigned
16 after giving at least seventy-two (72) hours' notice of resignation have been entitled to payment of all
17 final wages at the time of resignation.

18 92. At all relevant times, pursuant to Labor Code § 202, employees who have resigned
19 after giving less than seventy-two (72) hours' notice of resignation have been entitled to payment of
20 all final wages within seventy-two (72) hours' of giving notice of resignation.

21 93. During the applicable limitations period, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff all of his
22 final wages in accordance with the Labor Code by failing to timely pay him all of his final wages.

23 94. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
24 limitations period, Defendants have failed to timely pay **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class**
25 members all of their final wages in accordance with the Labor Code.

26 95. Plaintiff is informed and believes that, at all relevant times during the applicable
27 limitations period, Defendants have maintained a policy or practice of paying **Waiting Time**
28 **Penalties Sub-Class** members their final wages without regard to the requirements of Labor Code §§

201 or 202 by failing to timely pay them all final wages.

96. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that Defendants' failure to timely pay all final wages to him and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members have been willful in that Defendants have the ability to pay final wages in accordance with Labor Code §§ 201 and/or 202 but have intentionally adopted policies or practices that are incompatible with those requirements.

97. Pursuant to Labor Code §§ 203 and 218.6, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members, seeks waiting time penalties from the respective dates that their final wages had first become due until paid, up to a maximum of thirty days, and interest thereon.

98. Pursuant to Labor Code § 226, Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **Waiting Time Penalties Sub-Class** members, seek awards of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNFAIR COMPETITION

(Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*)

(Plaintiff and UCL Class)

99. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs as if fully alleged herein.

100. Business and Professions Code § 17200 defines "unfair competition" to include any unlawful business practice.

101. Business and Professions Code §§ 17203–17204 allow a person who has lost money or property as a result of unfair competition to bring a class action in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure § 382 to recover money or property that may have been acquired from similarly situated persons by means of unfair competition.

102. California law requires employers to pay hourly, non-exempt employees for all hours they are permitted or suffered to work, including hours that the employer knows or reasonably should know that employees have worked.

103. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the **Hourly Employee Class** members, re-alleges and incorporates the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD causes of action herein.

104. Plaintiff lost money and/or property as a result of the aforementioned unfair

1 competition.

2 105. Defendants have or may have acquired money by means of unfair competition.

3 106. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that, by committing the Labor
4 Code violations described in this Complaint, Defendants violated Labor Code §§ 215, 216, 225,
5 226.6, 354, 408, 553, 1175, 1199 and 2802. Defendants thus committed misdemeanors by violating
6 the Labor Code as alleged herein.

7 107. Defendants have committed criminal conduct through their policies and practices of,
8 *inter alia*, failing to comport with their affirmative obligations as an employer to provide non-exempt
9 employees with uninterrupted, duty-free meal periods of at least thirty minutes for each work period
10 of five or more hours, and by failing to provide non-exempt employees with uninterrupted, duty-free
11 rest periods of at least ten minutes for each four hour work period, or major fraction thereof

12 108. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members have been non-
13 exempt employees and entitled to the full protections of both the Labor Code and the applicable Wage
14 Order.

15 109. Defendants' unlawful conduct as alleged in this Complaint amounts to and constitutes
16 unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions Code section 17200 *et sequitur*.
17 Business and Professions Code §§ 17200 *et sequitur* protect against unfair competition and allow a
18 person who has suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property as a result of an unfair,
19 unlawful, or fraudulent business practice to seek restitution on behalf of himself and on behalf of
20 similarly situated persons in a class-action proceeding.

21 110. As a result of Defendants' violations of the Labor Code during the applicable
22 limitations period, Plaintiff has suffered an injury-in-fact and has lost money or property in the form
23 of earned wages. Specifically, Plaintiff has lost money or property as a result of Defendants' conduct.

24 111. Plaintiff is informed and believes that other similarly situated persons have been
25 subject to the same unlawful policies or practices of Defendants.

26 112. Due to the unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of the Labor Code,
27 Defendants have gained a competitive advantage over other comparable companies doing business in
28 the State of California that comply with their legal obligations.

113. California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) permits civil recovery and injunctive relief for “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice,” including a practice or act that violates, or is considered unlawful under, any other state or federal law.

114. Accordingly, pursuant to Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 and 17203, Plaintiff requests the issuance of temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, and upon a final hearing, an order permanently enjoining Defendants, and each of them, and their respective agents and employees, from further violations of the Labor Code and applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders.

115. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and **UCL Class** members, seeks declaratory relief and restitution of all monies rightfully belonging to them that Defendants did not pay them or otherwise retained by means of its unlawful and unfair business practices.

116. Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, the substantial benefit doctrine and/or the common fund doctrine, Plaintiff and **Hourly Employee Class** members are entitled to recover reasonable attorneys’ fees in connection with their unfair competition claims.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FAILURE TO PAY EMPLOYEES FOR ALL HOURS WORKED IN VIOLATION OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

(29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*)

(Plaintiff and the FLSA Class)

117. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding paragraphs of the Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

118. At all relevant times, Plaintiff and all similarly situated **FLSA Employee Class** members who submit “Consents to Become Party Plaintiff” are or were employed by and engaged in providing services necessary by Defendants and have been entitled to the rights, protections and benefits provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act (“FLSA”) 29 U.S.C. §§ 201 *et seq.*

1 119. The FLSA requires, among other things, that employers pay employees the minimum
2 wage for all time worked plus overtime. 29 U.S.C. §§ 206, 207 and 215.

3 120. At all relevant times, workers performed their assigned duties throughout their meal
4 breaks. These uncompensated hours were necessarily and directly related to the principal activities of
5 the employee's duties, and therefore constitutes compensable time under the FLSA and is subject to
6 the FLSA overtime requirements. 29 C.F.R. § 785.38.

7 121. At all relevant times, Defendants have violated the FLSA by failing to pay Plaintiff
8 for all hours worked and at the applicable rate of pay.

9 122. At all relevant times, Defendants have violated the FLSA by failing to pay **FLSA**
10 **Employee Class** members at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay when an employee's total
11 hours worked exceed forty hours in a workweek.

12 123. Defendants have also violated the FLSA by failing to keep required accurate records
13 of all hours worked by **FLSA Employee Class** members in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 211(c).

14 124. Plaintiff and similarly situated employees are victims of a uniform and entity-wide
15 compensation policy. This uniform policy has been applied to all employees employed by Defendants
16 in violation of the FLSA.

17 125. Plaintiff and all similarly situated individuals are entitled to damages equal to the
18 mandated pay and overtime premium pay within the three years preceding the filing of this Complaint,
19 plus periods of equitable tolling, because Defendants acted willfully and knew or showed reckless
20 disregard of whether their conduct was prohibited by the FLSA.

21 126. Defendants have acted neither in good faith nor with reasonable grounds to believe
22 that their actions and omissions were not a violation of the FLSA. Plaintiff and other similarly
23 situated individuals are entitled to recover an award of liquidated damages in an amount equal to the
24 amount of unpaid compensation, including overtime wages and/or prejudgment interest at the
25 applicable rate. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

26 127. As a result of violations of the FLSA minimum wage and overtime pay provisions,
27 Defendants have unlawfully withheld compensation from Plaintiff and all similarly situated
28 individuals. Defendants are liable for unpaid compensation, together with an amount equal as

liquidated damages, attorneys' fees and costs. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all others similarly situated, and the general public, prays for relief and judgment against Defendants as follows:

- (1) An order that the action be certified as a class action;
- (2) An order that Plaintiff be appointed class representative;
- (3) An order that counsel for Plaintiff be appointed class counsel;
- (4) Unpaid wages;
- (5) Actual damages;
- (6) Liquidated damages;
- (7) Restitution;
- (8) Declaratory relief;
- (9) Pre-judgment interest;
- (10) Statutory penalties;
- (11) Costs of suit;
- (12) Reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- (13) Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff, on behalf of himself, all other similarly situated, and the general public, hereby demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: February 24, 2022

SETAREH LAW GROUP



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LAWRENCE KELLY, JR.

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